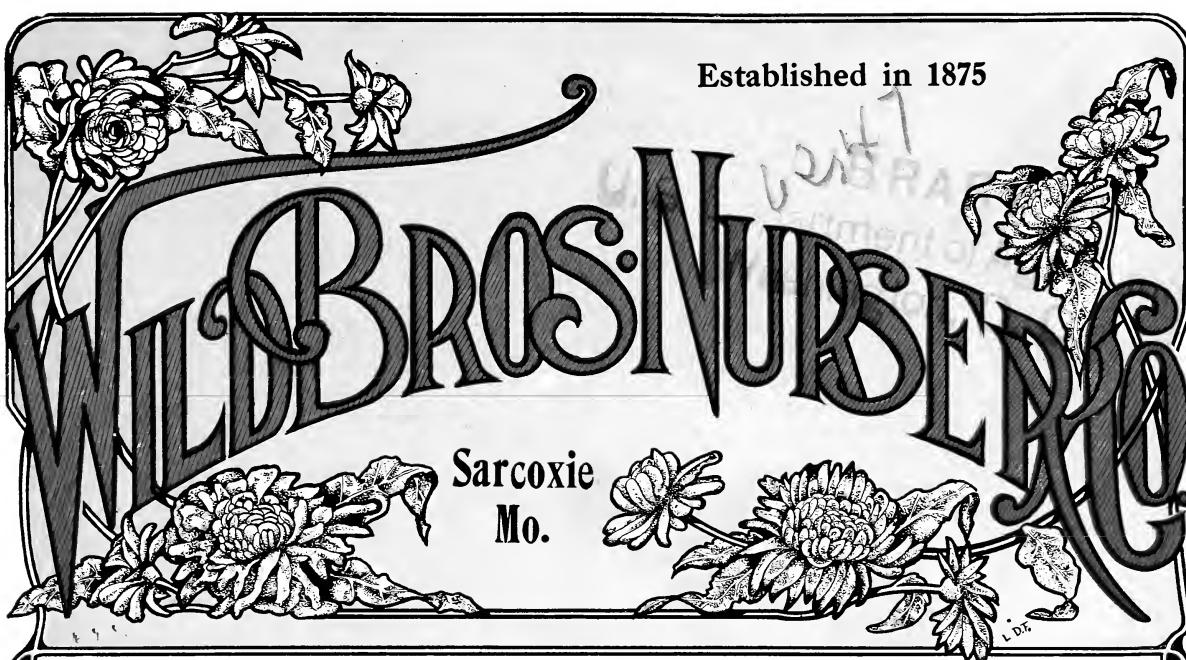


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Established in 1875



The Peony Rivals the Rose in Fragrance, Beauty and Splendor

Peonies, Iris & Herbaceous Plants

EDITION 1913

THE SARCOXIE NURSERIES
SARCOXIE, MO.



The Charm of Hardy Flowers



Peony—Duc de Cazes

Perennials are so easily grown that with no knowledge of them much pleasure may be had. Often they are seen thriving and blooming year after year, taking care of themselves, yet they amply repay all attention given them. Their requirements are so simple that almost without instructions a garden lover would give them proper care for even the best results. Good garden soil, spaded to a depth of one to two feet or more and enriched by thoroughly mixing with well decayed manure or bone meal, as the plants are to remain undisturbed a number of years; lightly stirring the surface of the soil during summer, avoiding going so deep as to injure the roots; cutting off the old stems after killing frosts (except Tree Peonies;) a winter mulch of stable litter or leaves, removed in the spring before the new growth appears and the finer parts lightly forked in, will amply reward in increased vigor and productiveness. In the course of time some may get too thick and it is then well to replant such. Almost all hardy perennials are benefitted by fall planting, and the mulch is especially beneficial the first season.

HOW TO ORDER

Just make a list of what you want, giving number, size and price, and tell us whether you wish us to ship by freight or express, or to use our judgment. Nursery stock takes a special express rate, 20 to 33 per cent less than merchandise rates, and we recommend express for light shipments. If you wish shipment at some special date, tell us. If they can be conveniently obtained, remit by Money Order or Bank Draft. Goods will be sent C. O. D. when half the amount is sent with order. Stock ordered reserved for future shipment should be accompanied by one-third the amount, balance at shipping time. The freight or express charges are borne by the purchaser, who then knows he is not paying excessively for transportation. In case of shortage or error of any kind, please report promptly on receipt of goods, while the details are fresh in mind and adjustments easier.

Write name and post office plainly; if freight or express office is different from post office, tell us.

REFERENCES—State Bank of Sarcoxie, Sarcoxie, Missouri.

INSPECTION—Copy of certificate of inspection on shipping tag with each shipment.

GUARANTEE

While we exercise great care and diligence to have our varieties true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, without charge, or refund the amount paid for same, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that this covers the full extent of our guarantee or responsibility.

Are You Getting Your Share of These Peonies?



NEVER has there been such an interest in Peonies throughout the country as during the season just passed. Hundreds came to see our acres of Peonies in full bloom, and all who came admired their wonderful beauty of form and coloring and their delightful fragrance. To those only familiar with the crimson "piney" of grandmother's day the improved varieties are indeed a revelation. Large and showy without being coarse, gorgeous tones of red and crimson, delicate pinks and snowy white, with even yellow, the modern Peony rivals the rose in fragrance, beauty and variety of form. Perfectly hardy and easier to grow than the geranium, there probably is no other flower adapted to such varied uses. The flower garden, however small, is incomplete without Peonies. Whether as specimen clumps on the lawn, among other perennials, or as an edging for shrubbery, the effect is charming. As a border for a walk or drive, or a low ornamental hedge, they are unusual and attractive. On grounds of large extent bold masses are gorgeous, surpassing the rhododendron in size and splendor of bloom.

As a cut flower Peonies have gained in popularity with astonishing rapidity. In vases or bowls no other flower is so showy and at the same time so refined. For large functions they are invaluable. Their shipping qualities are unsurpassed. Each year during May we ship immense quantities, large lots by express, small lots by parcel post, and have sent them successfully to both coasts.

Planting Instructions and Care

Hardy as the oak, they are so easily grown that little need be said. Often, in neglected gardens, one sees large clumps that have flourished and bloomed for years. Yet they amply repay all attention given them. Peonies thrive in almost any soil, but succeed best in a deep, rich, moist loam. Avoid land susceptible to flooding or having a swampy tendency. To give them ideal conditions, dig to a depth of two to three feet, thoroughly mix with the soil about one-third of well rotted manure or a little finely ground bone, adding a little sand or fine gravel if the soil is inclined to be sticky or heavy. Fresh manure must not be mixed with the soil or come in direct contact with the roots. Fill a few inches above the surface to allow for settling. Cover the crowns three inches, firm the soil well about the roots, and leave a distance of two and one-half to three feet between plants for their future development. The first and second season keep the soil well stirred about the plants. The third season they will sufficiently cover the ground so less attention will be necessary. While hardy without, a winter mulch of coarse

straw manure should be applied the first winter, when the ground begins freezing, to prevent heaving, and an annual mulch to maintain the soil's fertility will be amply repaid in increased size and abundance of flowers. When spring arrives remove the coarse portions and stir the finer parts well into the soil, taking care not to disturb the pinkish white buds just beginning to appear. While peonies may be planted in early spring, September, October and November are the best months. Early fall planting will give you flowers the first spring and they will increase in size and profusion of bloom from year to year.

Here in the Ozark range we grow Peonies to perfection and in immense quantities, our nurseries being the hub for shipments of roots and flowers to all points of the compass. Ideal climate and rich soil with cultivation so frequent and thorough that the soil is kept mel-low and clean makes for superior vitality. Our Peony roots are full of real life and vigorous promise and will reward you with a wealth of bloom.

PEONIES

THese descriptions have not been made up with a blue pencil and a pair of shears, but we have again carefully gone over our notes of the varieties as they bloomed, and have described many varieties more fully in order to convey as accurate an impression of the colors as can be done by words. We have not given color chart numbers, as it is impossible to place a color chart in the hands of our customers and without such we frankly say we believe the popular terms in general use will in most instances convey a more accurate impression of the colors. The chart method we believe better adapted to technical descriptions than to a descriptive catalog. The American Peony Society, of which we were charter members, has adopted the following classification to describe the type of flower:

Single.—Those with a ring of wide guard petals, the center yellow pollen bearing stamens and seed bearing carpels.

Japanese.—Doubling has just begun. Wide guards the same as the singles but with the stamens and anthers enlarged into thick, narrow petaloïds tipped with vestiges of anthers.

Anemone.—The next step in doubling the stamens widened to narrow petals which occur uniformly, the vestiges of anthers have disappeared, but center petals too narrow and short to be classed as a bomb.

Semi-double.—Those with several rows of wide petals, petaloïds in various stages of transformation, and with stamens in the center and through the flower. This class includes many of the reds.

Crown.—Wide crown petals are developed in the center with narrower, shorter petals forming a collar or ring around them, the guards and crown often one shade and the collar another or a lighter tint.

Bomb.—The central petals are uniformly wide and approach the guards in form but distinctly differentiated from them and form a globe-shaped center without collar or crown and without anthers.

Semi-rose.—Flowers that would be classed as rose but for an occasional pollen bearing stamen.

Rose.—The process of doubling is completed. The stamens are all fully transformed into evenly arranged wide petaloïds similar to the guards. They may not always be indistinguishable from the guards, but if quite dis-



Crown of Gold, one of the best Peonies

tinct it would be called a bomb. The line dividing the rose and bomb is quite an arbitrary one.

Early Flowering or Officinalis

The officinalis section comprises the old well-known crimson peony (piney) of our grandmother's garden, the Alba, or White Japan Peony, Rosea, and others of their species. They bloom in advance of the Chinensis sections on pages 5 to 11, and for that reason are valuable both as cut flowers and for landscape purposes.

Officinalis Alba or Mutabilis (White Japan Peony).—Large well formed bloom of light pink, finishing ivory. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Officinalis Rosea.—Deep purplish rose of large size and good form. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Officinalis Rubra.—The old-fashioned deep crimson peony (piney), very early and therefore much used for cut flowers and landscape work. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Japanese Trees Peonies

These differ from the herbaceous peonies in forming a dwarf shrub, in time attaining a height of 3 to 4 feet. The Japanese Tree Peonies are mostly single and semi-double, very large and include all shades from white and soft flesh to purplish crimson. They are hardy but bloom about three weeks ahead of the Chinensis section, and should be protected from late frosts to prevent injury to buds. \$1.00 each.

Alphabetical List of Peonies



Mons. Jules Elie—A Fine Pink Peony

The name and year in parenthesis is the originator and date introduced.

Achille (Calot, 1855).—Opens delicate shell pink, finishing blush or lilac white with an occasional creamy spot; quite fragrant; moderately large flowers on long stems; blooms freely in clusters. Rose type; midseason. 20c each, \$1.80 per doz.

Alba Sulfurea (Calot, 1860).—Broad white guard petals, center petals narrow, forming a full high cushion of sulphur yellow; agreeable fragrance; follows *Festiva maxima*; good grower, strong stems, and excellent for cut flowers. Bomb type. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Albert Crousse (Crousse, 1893).—A delicate shell pink, some inner petals edged and striped carmine; immense; fragrant; growth strong. Bomb type; late. \$1.00 each.

Alexander Dumas (Guerin, 1862).—Brilliant pink interspersed with white, salmon and chamois; a fragrant, pleasing multicolored variety blooming freely with good stems. Crown type; early. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Andre Lauries.—Rosy red, of fair size and shape; abundant fragrant blooms; a good low priced late variety. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Auguste Villaume (Crousse, 1895).—Large flowers, very full; rich violet rose; fragrant. Rose type; late. \$1.00 each.

Baronne James de Rothschild (Guerin, 1850).—Guard petals silvery rose, center salmon, purplish rose crown petals; fragrant; medium dwarf with vigorous habit; blooms very freely and is well adapted to landscape work. Crown type; midseason. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Bride (Terry).—Guard petals striped flesh, center light straw, becoming nearly white; blooms freely in clusters and is an excellent landscape variety. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

How to Order and Ship

WHEN ordering state whether you wish freight or express shipment, unless you wish us to use our judgment. Plants take a special express rate and we recommend that method for light shipments. If express or freight office is different from postoffice don't forget to tell us. Don't have Peony roots sent by parcel post unless necessary, as smaller plants must be sent by this method, and the larger plants by express give results well worth the difference the first year. Please note that this year we quote per dozen instead of per 10. Six or over of a variety at dozen rates. Large quantities quoted on application.

Belle Douaisienne (Calot, 1861).—Large, very full, broad petals, delicate flesh fading to almost white, chamois shading and carmine edging on center petals; delightful tea fragrance. Blooms freely in clusters. Rose type, late midseason; very fine color and delightful fragrance but bud sometimes fails to develop properly in cold wet weather. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.



Alba Sulphurea



Marie Lemoine—Grand in Every Way

Candidissima (Calot, 1856).—Full double, pure white with sulphur center. A good grower and free bloomer. Large fragrant flowers. Rose type; early. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Delicatissima (Syn. L. L. L. Pink).—Clear delicate shell pink; a good bud and large flowers borne on strong stems; very fragrant and free bloomer; vigorous and a good cut flower variety. Rose type; midseason to late. Very similar to *Floral Treasure* but of more erect habit and stronger in growth. 45c each, \$4.50 per doz.

Dr. Bretonneau (Verdier, 1854).—Delicate silver rose to silvery pink tinted lilac and chamois; center tipped cream; large; full; one of the most fragrant. Bomb type; midseason. Vigorous with good stems, blooms freely and much used for cut flower. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Dorchester (Richardson, 1870).—Light shell or hydrangea pink; large, full, compact, fragrant flower. Rose type; very late. Somewhat dwarf; vigorous, compact habit; blooms freely. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.

Duke of Wellington (Calot, 1859).—Of vigorous growth, with tall, strong stems, and abundant, very large, very fragrant flower. It is difficult to find a better peony. Two rows of broad white guard petals with sulphur white center; keeps well as a cut flower. Bomb type; late. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.

Charlamagne (Crousse, 1880).—Very compact; large; creamy white, center light lilac flesh shaded chamois, center petals edged carmine; slightly fragrant; fine color though in rainy seasons the buds sometimes fail to open properly. Rose type; late. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Claire Dubois (Crousse, 1886).—Rich, clear, satiny pink, edged silvery with glossy reflex; petals very broad; very large, globular flowers, center full, convex, tufted, petals incurved; vigorous, a good bloomer and extra fine. Rose type; late. \$1.00 each.

Crown of Gold (Couronne d'Or) (Calot, 1873).—Snowy white with yellow reflex center petals edged and flecked carmine, golden stamens showing through and lighting up the flowers; a very beautiful effect. Very large, flat semirose type; late. Growth upright, vigorous; strong stems. The cut flowers keep well. One

of the best. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Duc de Cazes (Guerin, 1850).—Broad guard petals; lively carmine red; center rose; fragrant; crown type; midseason. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Duchess de Nemours (Calot, 1856).—Superb sulphur-white flowers with greenish reflex, becoming pure white without crimson markings; full, cup-shaped blooms, and one of the most beautiful in the half open bud; of strong, vigorous growth with good stems and blooms freely in clusters. Crown type; midseason to late. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.

Edulis Superba.—Deep rose pink, of good size and form, fragrant, and one of the earliest. Growth strong, vigorous, blooms profusely and a good cut flower. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Emile Lemoine (Calot, 1866).—Large, purplish red. Bomb type; late. \$1.00 each.

Excelsior (Terry).—Brilliant crimson; large symmetrical bloom; a good grower, one of the earliest crimson, and a good lawn variety. 35c each.

Felix Crousse (Crousse, 1881).—Large globular flowers, solidly and compactly built, of a rich, even, dazzling ruby red. An exceptionally brilliant color; fragrant; of strong, vigorous growth and blooms freely in clusters; extra good. Bomb type; midseason. 75c each.

Festiva Maxima (Miellez, 1851).—For enormous size combined with wondrous beauty this variety has stood unsurpassed for over sixty years. Pure paper white flaked with purplish carmine on some of the center petals. Early, very fragrant, rose type bloom. Of vigorous growth, with very long heavy stems. Indispensable in all collections. You can't plant too many Festiva Maxima. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Floral Treasure (Rosenfield, 1900).—Bright delicate shell pink, large and fragrant and a free bloomer in clusters; vigorous; much used for cut flowers. Rose type; midseason. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Germain Bigot (Dessert, 1902).—Large glossy flesh pink shaded salmon, some petals splashed with crimson; a very fresh color; of strong erect growth and blooms freely in clusters. Crown type; midseason. One of the rare varieties. \$1.50 each.

Gloire de Chenonceaux (Mechin, 1880).—Large, full, satin pink flowers lightly shaded with white, guards streaked and central petals sometimes flaked with carmine; fragrant; good growth and blooms freely in clusters. Rose type; midseason to late. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

Golden Harvest (Rosenfield, 1900).—A very striking variety. Blush pink guard petals with a sulphur white collar and a golden blush center with an occasional broad center petals same color as guards, sometimes tipped and striped with light crimson. A large, delicately fragrant tri-color, its total effect being creamy pink. Good growth; vigorous habit. Bomb to informal rose type; midseason. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Grandiflora (Richardson, 1883).—After almost all other Peonies are gone Grandiflora bears its profusion of immense, double, very fragrant flowers, bright seashell pink, tinged lilac. Growth strong, tall. Rose type. \$1.00 each.

Grandiflora Rubra (See Marechal Vaillant).

Grover Cleveland (Syn. Tecumseh) (Terry).—Large, compact, brilliant crimson flower, very full and finely fringed; late; a good keeper. Rose type. \$1.00 each.

Humei (Anderson, 1810).—Large, compact, rose type flower of a clear cherry pink tipped silvery, with a cinnamon fragrance. Growth strong with long stems which curve under the weight of the flowers. Largely grown for cut flowers in some sections. Rose type; very late. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Jenny Lind (Barr).—Broad guard petals, bright silvery pink, inner petals narrower, shaded salmon and chamois, interspersed with narrow whitish petals; fragrant; a tall grower and free bloomer. Bomb type; midseason. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Jeanne d'Arc (Calot, 1858).—Very broad guard petals, soft pink, sulphur white collar and blush center with an occasional broad central petal the same color as guards, sometimes tipped and striped light crimson; fragrant. Strong growth, good habit and blooms freely in clusters. Bomb to crown or informal rose type; midseason. Similar to Golden Harvest but taller. 45c each, \$4.50 per doz.

Lady Anna (Calot, 1856).—Fleshy pink; medium size; flat, rose type flower. \$1.00 each.

Lady Darmouth.—Pure white, center sometimes tipped with carmine; fragrant; strong; erect; blooms freely. Rose type; early. \$1.00 each.

Lady Derby.—Fine waxy white with guard petals delicately tinted rose when first opening; very large; good growth. \$2.00 each.

Lady Leonora Bramwell (See Dr. Bretonneau).

La Reine.—Delicate blush changing to white; center straw, fringed, sometimes tipped with crimson; long stems; one of the latest white varieties. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

La Tulipe (Calot, 1872).—Delicate rose becoming creamy-white, center petals tipped carmine, carmine tulip-like markings on outside of guard petals; a very large, fragrant, globular flower on long stems; midseason and a vigorous grower; a fine delicate flower, good for all purposes. 50c each.



Dr. Bretonneau—One of the Most Fragrant

L'Esperance.—Beautiful rose pink of good size and form; full high tufted center; a very fragrant flower and one of the earliest; strong, hardy, vigorous, and a profuse bloomer, hence an excellent cut flower. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Madame Auguste Dessert (Dessert, 1899).—Very large, imbricated, cup-shaped flowers exquisitely colored; glossy flesh pink, guards and some center petals flecked carmine; blooms freely; growth strong, stems medium long. Semi-rose type; early to midseason. \$3.00 each.

Madame Breon (Guerin, 1850).—Shell pink guards, center creamy white becoming pure white; growth vigorous, medium strong; blooms freely in clusters. Bomb type; early. 50c each.

Madame Calot (Miellez, 1856).—Large, convex, very full flower; white tinted flesh, becoming almost pure white; occasional crimson flecks on central petals; fragrance delightful; growth strong, medium tall; blooms freely in clusters; exceptionally fine either as a lawn or landscape variety. Rose type; early. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.



Madame Calot Blooms Freely

Madame Chaumy (Calot, 1864).—Petals broad, soft pink shaded bright rose, silvery reflex; central petals somewhat deeper than guards with an occasional crimson flea, color somewhat splashed on; fragrant; medium strong growth; blooms freely in clusters. Rose type; midseason. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Madame de Verneville (Crousse, 1885).—Large, compact, well formed flowers, literally packed with petals; very broad white guards, center slightly blush becoming pure white, noticeably flecked with carmine; delightful fragrance; strong vigorous growth, medium height; blooms very freely. Bomb type; early. One of the most charming. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Madame Ducel (Mechin, 1880).—A very large, very double, perfectly formed globular bloom, the central petals beautifully incurved as in a Chrysanthemum; bright silvery pink; fragrant; vigorous; blooms freely; excellent. Bomb type; midseason to late. 50c each.

Madame Emile Galle (Crousse, 1881).—Large, full double; soft lilac pink, center shaded flesh, fading to rosy white; fragrant; growth strong; blooms freely in clusters. Rose type; midseason to late. Rare. 75c each.

Madame Forel (Crousse, 1881).—Glossy pink, slightly tinted violaceous, center tipped white, giving a silvery appearance; fragrant; medium tall, vigorous grower with spreading habit. Rose type; late. Rare. 50c each.

Madame Fould (Crousse, 1893).—Enormous, globular, very full bloom; soft flesh changing to white, slightly flecked crimson; fragrant; growth strong with long strong stems. Rose type. One of the largest and latest. \$1.00 each.

Madame Geissler (Crousse, 1880).—A very large, attractive, very compact, globular bloom with somewhat cup-like center; glossy light pink tipped silvery, shading to bengal rose at base of petals; fragrant; somewhat spreading in growth. Rose type; late midseason. A royal flower. 75c each.

Madame Muysart (Calot, 1869).—Very large, very compact rose type bloom; rather deep pink or solferino red tipped silvery; guards streaked, center clear; fragrant; growth strong; stems long; blooms freely; late. 50c each.

Marcella Dessert (Dessert, 1899).—Large blooms of admirable shape, built up into a high, compact crown; total color effect milk white; guards slightly flecked with scarlet and splashed lilac; center slightly flecked with crimson; delightful tea rose fragrance; growth strong; stems medium long; midseason. \$2.00 each.

Marechal Vaillant (Calot, 1867).—Blood red; one of the largest, of fine form; fragrant; a good keeper; strong, rather spreading growth; a very showy flower. Rose type; very late. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Marguerite Girard (Crousse, 1882).—Large; pale hydrangea pink becoming almost white; many of the central petals and even the guards having minute dark carmine, almost black, flecks on the tips; fragrant; semi-rose type; late. 75c each.

Marie Jacquin (Verdier).—Large globular bloom, creamy white tinted flesh. When fully open golden stamens are disclosed at the center, suggesting the name Water Lily Peony. This variety is usually classed semi-double, but on well established plants which have received good culture the early blooms are almost full double while on newly set plants they are often almost single. Of unusual shape and shade, a very free bloomer in clusters, and extra good for lawn or landscape planting. 60c each.



Duchesse de Nemours

Marie Lemoine (Calot, 1869).—Massive, very compact, rose type blooms with a rather flat center; white with cream white center with an occasional carmine line on central petals; fragrant. Of strong vigorous growth, medium height, with extra good stem; blooms freely and very late. A good landscape variety, good cut flower and grand in every way. Always admired, and as indispensable as Festiva Maxima. 60c each, \$6.00 per doz.

Marie Stuart (Calot, 1856).—Pale pink guards, a thick collar of narrow yellowish petals and a prominent pink crown flecked with crimson; fragrant; midseason. 50c each.

Mathilde de Roseneck (Crousse, 1883).—Very large, full double, rose type flower. Flesh pink shaded deeper toward the center, with an occasional carmine marking; very fragrant; tall strong growth; late. 50c each.

Mireille (Crousse, 1894).—Very large and full; milk white; late. \$1.00 each.

Modeste Guerin (Guerin, 1845).—Lively bright deep pink with a purplish cast (solferino red); very fragrant; vigorous, medium tall plant of good habit; blooms freely in clusters. Bomb type; midseason. 75c each.

Mons. Bellart (Delache, 1850).—Bright purplish crimson of medium to large size; a tall grower and profuse bloomer. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Mons. Boucharlataine (Calot, 1868).—Large, very full, semi-rose type flower; bright light pink with silvery reflex, with occasional carmine markings; a strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer in clusters. Midseason to late. 40c each.

Mons. Dupont (Calot, 1872).—Large, fragrant cupshaped bloom of semi-rose type; ivory white, outer petals streaked and inner splashed with carmine; growth strong, tall; blooms freely in clusters. Late midseason. 50c each.

Mons. Jules Elie (Crousse, 1888).—Immense, globular, very full flower on long stems; color the finest glossy flesh pink shading to deeper rose at the base, the whole flower overlaid with a silvery sheen; very fragrant; grand for all purposes. Bomb type; early midseason. 75c each.

Mons. Paillet (Guerin, 1857).—Full double light violaceous pink with a pronounced silvery border; large; fragrant; tall, strong, vigorous growth; blooms freely in clusters. Crown to bomb type. Midseason. 35c each.

Mons. Paul Risbourg (Guerin, 1869).—Lively violaceous red; brilliant; late. 50c each.

Nellie B. Beckett (Pleas, 1900).—Very bright deep rose, broadly tipped pearl and striped with lighter rose; one of the latest. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Nivea Plenissima (Makoy, 1840).—Sulphur-white becoming milk white, guards slightly splashed crimson; large; fragrant, one of the earliest white varieties; dwarf but strong, upright growth; blooms freely in clusters; bomb type. 75c each.

Peonies to Color (Not equal to the choicest named varieties but extra good value.) Mixed shades of red. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

Peonies to Color.—Shades of pink. 10c each, 80c per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

Peonies to Color.—Blush-white and light flesh. 15c each, \$1.50 per 10. \$7.00 per 100.

Peonies Mixed.—Mixed colors. 10c each, 70c per doz., \$4.00 per 100.



Marechal Vaillant—A Late Blood Red



German Iris are excellent along the drive

Noemie Demay (Calot, 1867).—Deep rose pink becoming flesh pink; large, full double, very fragrant rose type bloom; strong, vigorous. Late midseason. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Paganini (Guerin, 1845).—Guards lively rose, center pinkish-white, yellow and salmon, with rose tuft; fragrant; blooms freely. 50c each.

Petite Renee (Dessert, 1899).—Anemone type. The broad guards are carmine purple, the shred-like central petals carmine striped white and tipped golden; midseason; blooms freely in cluster; a good landscape variety. \$1.00 each.

Phrynee.—Guards flesh, center yellowish marked with carmine; medium to large; blooms freely over a long season; medium to late. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Pottsi (Potts, 1822).—A very dark rich crimson with yellow stamens; fragrant; a typical semi-rose type; early; medium height; upright habit; blooms freely. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

President Roosevelt (Holland, 1905).—A deep rich, brilliant red; semi-rose type; midseason. Distinct from Theodore Roosevelt. 60c each.

Princess Mathilde.—Lively wine red, medium size; midseason to late; tall grower, blooms freely. 15c each. \$1.50 per doz.

Prolifera tricolor (Lemon, 1825).—A really yellow peony. The guards are white lightly tinted pink, center deep sulphur yellow, crown petals same color as guards; fragrant. When first set the blooms are more nearly anemone type, becoming crown type when the plants are established; carpels decidedly crimson; of medium height and good habit with strong stems; blooms freely in clusters; late. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Queen Emma.—A very large, very full, fragrant, bright pink flower of rose type. Plant of erect habit, compact, growth strong, stems long, blooms very freely, and foliage well furnished. An excellent shipper and keeper and good cut flower variety. Midseason to late. \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per doz.

Queen Victoria (Sny. for Whitleyi).—Fine broad guard petals, opening blush white, becoming white; fragrant; bomb type, globular, of good size; medium early, growth strong, stems medium long; blooms freely. Much used as a cut flower. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Reevesii.—Rosy flesh, tinted salmon and chamois, of good size and blooms freely; growth upright with long stems; medium late. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Reine Victoria.—Guards soft flesh, yellowish center, with carmine spotted tuft, fragrant; a free bloomer with medium long stiff stems. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Rosea Superba.—Brilliant deep pink, of good form, compact, good growth, long stems; late midseason. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Rubra Superba (Richardson, 1871).—Deep glowing crimson without stamens; very large and very full rose type flower; fragrant; a vigorous grower with long, strong stems and a free bloomer; very late. A magnificent variety. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Sarah Bernhardt (Dessert).—See Umbellata Rosea.

Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle (Calot, 1867).—Medium light pink with slight silvery reflex; large rose type bloom; fragrant; blooms freely in clusters; midseason to late. 25c each.

Theodore Roosevelt (Pleas).—Light soft rose, color somewhat splashed on; midseason to late. The massive blooms are borne freely on long stems; a most robust plant with deep green foliage. 45c each, \$4.50 per doz.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille (Calot, 1865).—Large, compact bloom, soft flesh pink splashed with darker tints, and white reflex. The guard petals become almost white. Rose type; midseason; fragrant. 50c each.

Umbellata Rosea.—Guard petals pretty clear pink surrounding narrow amber white petals which become almost pure white, with an occasional wide center petal same color as guards; fragrant; blooms vary from anemone to informal rose type; very early; a very strong, upright grower, free bloomer in clusters, and good landscape variety. 50c each.

Wacht am Rhein.—Dark crimson; full; blooms freely; good early. 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.

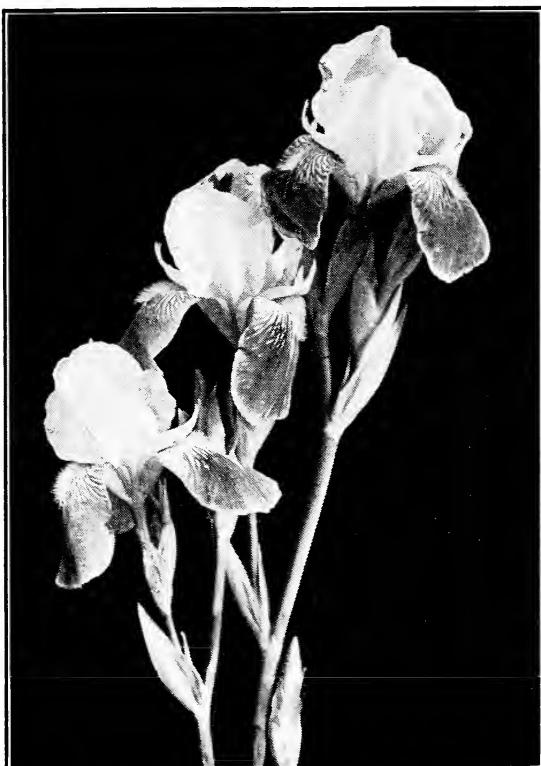
Zoe Calot (Miellez, 1855).—Very large, very full, globular bloom of an Enchantress pink; fragrant. Growth strong, upright, good medium height, with very stiff stems which never droop; blooms very freely, almost every stem producing a flower; late midseason. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

THE IRIS (Greek Rainbow)

THE peculiar charm and beauty of the Iris is proverbial. The grand and royal colors of these flowers make them invaluable in herbaceous borders, along walks and drives, for massing on the lawn or among shrubbery, or for naturalizing in wild and uncultivated places, both on account of their perfect hardiness and easy culture, and for their lavish wealth of bloom. As a cut flower they are very decorative. If cut in the bud and allowed to open in the house the colors are brighter. The German Iris precede and bloom with the Peonies, Japanese Iris follow Peonies and precede Hydrangea Hills of Snow. Both classes, for best results, should be planted in late August, September, or early October, though they may be planted in early spring. If planted in late fall they should be mulched to prevent heaving. Thoroughly decayed manure may be mixed with the soil but fresh manure must not come in contact with the roots.

German Iris succeed in partial shade but produce their best in full sun. They are not particular as to soil—will grow almost anywhere—but do best in a well drained rich loam or garden soil, succeeding in quite dry locations. The beauty of their form and texture with the delicacy and wide range of colors has given them the name, "Orchid of the Garden." Each year sees their more extensive use.

Japanese Iris should be planted in full sun. Naturalized along the borders of streams or ponds where their beauty is reflected in the mirror below, they are very effective. Contrary to a quite general belief, they do not require such a situation. Any mellow loam, enriched with thoroughly decayed manure, will produce flowers of wonderful size. While they do not demand it to give good results, they reach their highest development if they can be well watered just before and during the blooming period. Water should not stand on the roots during winter.



German Iris

GERMAN IRIS (*Fleur de Lis*)

Six of a variety at the doz. rate, less at the each rate, 50 of a variety at 100 rate.

Black Prince.—Standards and falling petals very deep rich velvety royal purple; large flowers; medium height. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Celeste.—Standing petals pale lavender, falling petals deeper; fragrant; midseason, tall. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Dalmatica.—Standing and falling petals, a fine clear shade of lavender; very large flowers; very tall, fragrant; midseason. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Florentina.—Medium tall; standing and falling petals white, with faint suggestion of lavender tint; large and fragrant. 25c each.

Harlequin Milanais.—Standing petals white, flaked violet; falling petals rich violet reticulated with white; large fragrant, orchid-like flower; blooms freely; tall; midseason. 15c each, \$1.25 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

Madame Chereau.—Petals peculiarly twisted and crimped; white, elegantly frilled with violet; slightly fragrant; one of the tallest, with large, very beautiful blooms. 20c each, \$1.80 per doz.

Mozart.—Standing petals bronze fawn; falling petals purple-fawn, netted white. 10c each, 60c per doz., \$3.00 per 100.

Queen of May.—Very distinct in color; standing petals lilac-pink, falling petals, lilac blended in white, the total effect being almost pink; a large, fine, very fragrant flower blooming midseason; tall. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

San Souci.—Standing petals golden yellow, falling petals yellow veined with crimson-brown; one of the brightest yellows; fragrant; medium height; a very profuse bloomer, beginning early and continuing late. 10c each, 70c per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

Sapho.—Standing petals deep violet blue, falling dark velvety royal purple; large, fragrant; tall; early. 15c each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Speciosa.—Standing petals lavender-purple, falling petals dark reddish purple; fragrant and blooms very freely; late. 10c each, 70c per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

German Iris to Color.—Shades of light blue and yellow, 10c each, 50c per 12, \$3.00 per 100.

LIKES OUR PEONIES

"The Peonies received last fall were very fine indeed and bloomed nicely."

C. Conway, Washington.

Include some of those fine Phlox on page 13. They will bloom nicely, too, and are indispensable for summer flowers



Japanese Iris

JAPAN IRIS

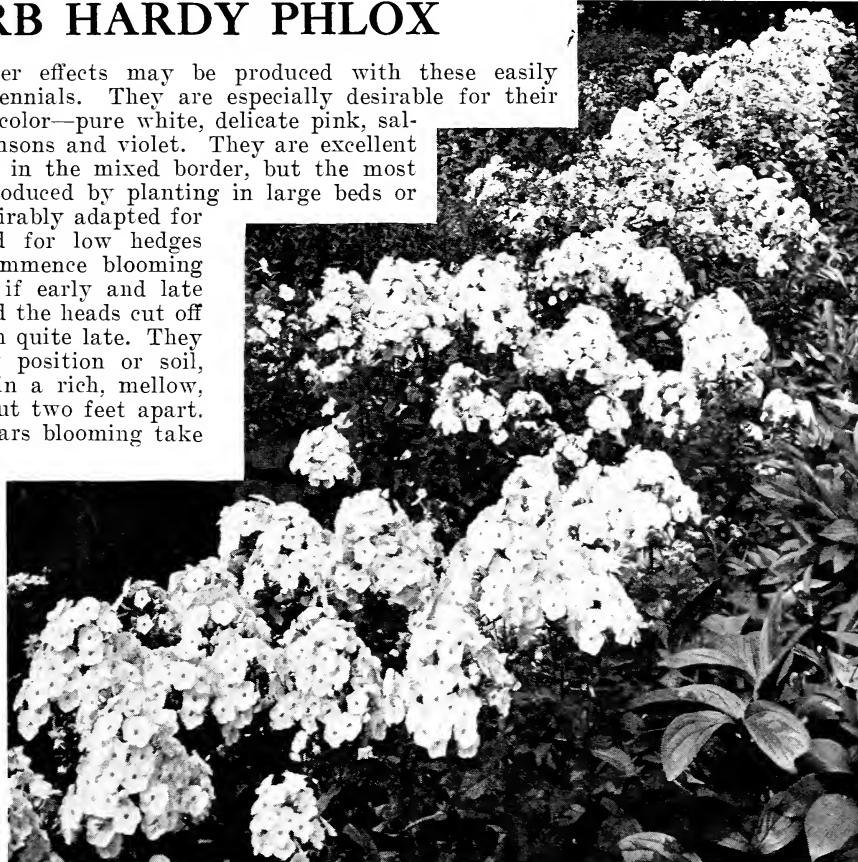
Japanese Iris are one of the most important hardy garden plants. The foliage is tall, narrow, and blade-like, stems slender and graceful with several buds to the stem. They differ from the rest of the family in the flatness of the flower, delicate shades of color, size of flower and breadth of petal. The blooms are very large and showy, exquisite combinations

of color from snowy-white to deepest blue-black, royal purple, etc., often with a gold blotch and markings so delicate and complicated as to be impossible to adequately describe. Our collection is strictly select. Choice mixed colors. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

SUPERB HARDY PHLOX

BRILLIANT summer effects may be produced with these easily grown hardy perennials. They are especially desirable for their great variety of color—pure white, delicate pink, salmon, rich reds and crimsons and violet. They are excellent as single specimens or in the mixed border, but the most imposing effects are produced by planting in large beds or masses. They are admirably adapted for cemetery planting and for low hedges and screens. They commence blooming in early summer, and if early and late varieties are chosen and the heads cut off as they fade will bloom quite late. They succeed in almost any position or soil, but give best results in a rich, mellow, moist soil, planted about two feet apart. After three or four years blooming take them up, divide the clumps and replant. Early fall is an excellent time for planting. Whether planted in fall or spring a mulch of old manure is of great benefit.

Strong field grown plants, well worth the money: 15c each, \$1.50 per doz. 100 in good assortment, \$9.00. Mailing size (smaller) plants at same prices, postpaid.



Phlox Produce Grand Summer Effects

Bacchante.—Tyrian rose with crimson-carmine eye; enormous; tall.

Independence.—An excellent large, early flowering pure white; tall.

Inspector Elpel.—Bright rose to deep salmon; tall; excellent.

La Vogue.—Mauve, analine eye; medium height.

Louis Blanc.—Reddish violet with purple shading, deeper eye; tall.

Miss Lingard.—Pearly white with faint pink eye; medium tall; the earliest and blooms over a long period.

Peachblow.—Delicate peachblow—pink shading to white; large trusses; medium height.

Richard Wallace.—Pure white with violet rose eye; large flowers in immense panicles; tall.

R. P. Struthers.—Cherry red suffused with salmon, deeper eye; fine large truss and lasts well on the plant; early; tall.

Siebold.—Bright vermillion red overlaid with orange-scarlet; crimson-red eye; tall.

Stella's Choice.—Fine large pure white trusses; lasts well; early; medium height.

Von Hochberg.—Extra large trusses of richest crimson; an ideal color; tall.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

IN the dull November days as the frosts creep into the air and the other flowers show the approach of winter the bright blossoms of the Chrysanthemums—Queen of Fall—reward us with a new wealth of bloom. For out-of-doors the only satisfactory ones are the hardy Pompons. True, their flowers are small compared to the huge Chrysanthemums of the florists, grown a single bloom to the stem, but this is fully compensated for by their great diversity of color, rugged constitution and ease with which they are grown. Any good rich, well drained garden soil is suitable. They are quite hardy, but as they root shallow should have a light mulch of straw or manure, which is all that is required to bring them safely through the winter. The flowers withstand ordinary frosts, lasting until they become wet and frozen after a rain or snow.

Strong field grown plants 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., 100 in good assortment, our selection of varieties, for \$9.00; 50 for \$5.00.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Continued

Baby.—Miniature quilled yellow; late.
 Baby Margaret.—Miniature quilled white; late.
 Boston.—A splendid golden-bronze.
 Cerise Queen.—Cerise pink.
 Ermine.—Bright orange scarlet.
 Golden Queen.—Fine; very hardy.
 King Philip.—Rich rosy-pink; large.
 Klondike.—Deep brilliant yellow; showy.
 Louis Rosney.—Lavender becoming white on edge.
 Lulu.—An excellent pure white.
 St. Illoria.—Silvery rose, quilled petals.
 Wacco.—Creamy white shading to yellow.



Chrysanthemum—The Queen of Fall

THE GARDEN is incomplete without at least a portion of these plants to welcome the return of spring with their wealth of flowers and foliage. An abundance of flowers is obtained with very little expenditure of either time or effort. They increase in size from year to year, are of easy culture, and thrive in almost any soil. While requiring little care, as they are to remain in one position for a number of years it is well to spade the ground one or two feet deep, preferably two, apply some well rotted manure and mix thoroughly. A winter mulch of stable litter, the coarse parts removed in the spring and the finer forked in, will be amply rewarded in increased vigor and productiveness. Always mulch the first winter.

Note: The prices quoted are for strong field grown plants. Six of a variety at doz. rate.

Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*).—An old-time favorite, rich in sentiment and associations, with deep rosy-red heart-shaped flowers, nodding in graceful drooping racemes. It is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy garden and useful in shaded situations. 15c each, \$1.25 per doz.

Christmas Rose (*Helleborus*).—A valuable hardy plant yielding a profusion of beautiful single white flowers, two to three inches across, in early spring. They bloom before the Jonquils and very often through the snow. Plant in good soil in a semi-shaded situation. 40c each.

Daisy, Shasta.—Strong, vigorous plant with a profusion of large, showy daisy-like flowers, white with golden center, on long stems, throughout summer and autumn. 15c each, 3 for 40c, \$1.50 per doz.

Daisy, Alaska.—A variety of the Shasta Daisy with extra large flowers in abundance. 25c each.

Foxglove (*Digitalis*).—Famous for their profusion of bell-shaped flowers, drooping on tall spikes in early summer. Of easiest culture and thrives in partial shade. Purple and lilac, usually spotted. 15c each, 3 for 40c, \$1.50 per doz.

Goldenrod.—Of easiest culture, thriving in almost any situation and improving under garden cultivation, the Goldenrod is one of the glories of autumn. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz. Selected plants.

Hollyhock.—An old favorite, effective in the herbaceous border or among shrubbery for its tall spikes of flowers. Strong plants to bloom next summer: Double white, rose, red, maroon, yellow, 20c each, \$1.80 per doz. Single, same colors, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.; single mixed, 10c each, 80c per doz.

Larkspur (*Delphinium*).—Free flowering border plants of easy culture, producing tall spikes of flowers in June, and at intervals till frost if cut as they fade. Belladonna; dwarf, turquoise blue. Formosum; dark blue, white center, 3 to 4 feet. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Lemon Lily (*Hemerocallis flava*).—Fragrant clear yellow flowers 3 to 4 inches across, produced very freely in early summer. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

MISCELLANEOUS HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued

Lily of the Valley.—Will thrive in almost any kind of soil and produce its beautiful, modest, fragrant white bells in slender racemes in the out-of-the-way nooks, shady spots and corners where bolder plants would scorn to bloom. Prefers partial shade. Pips, 5c each, 50c per doz., \$2.50 per 100. Clumps for immediate effect, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Orange Day Lily (Hemerocallis fulva).—The tawny orange flowers with wavy margins are produced very freely in latter summer on stems 3 to 4 feet tall. Grows luxuriantly in almost any garden soil, in moist places and in partial shade, soon forming large clumps. Single and Double, 10c each, \$1 per doz.

Oriental Poppy.—Cup-shaped flowers six inches or more across in dazzling reds and scarlets on stems 3 to 4 feet high. August and September are the best months for planting. Mixed colors, from pots so they will transplant easier. 20c each, 3 for 50c, \$1.80 per doz.

Platycodon (Japanese Bell Flower).—Beautiful large broad bell-shaped flowers, very effective for borders and rock gardens. White and blue, 15c each, 3 for 40c, \$1.25 per doz.

Rudbeckia Golden Glow (Summer Chrysanthemum).—Very showy in late summer with

its great masses of double yellow flowers on stems 4 to 6 feet tall; of most robust growth. 10c each, \$1 per doz.

Snapdragon.—Tall spikes of curiously shaped flowers, white, pink, red and yellow, with nicely marked throats, in May and June. An excellent cut flower. 10c each, \$1 per doz.

Spirea Goat's Beard.—Elegant border plants with clusters of slender racemes of small white flowers in plume-like feathery panicles on stems 3 to 5 feet tall. Of easy culture. 15c each, \$1.25 per doz.

Stoke's Aster; Cornflower Aster.—Of low growth, an excellent border or rockery plant, succeeding in any open sunny situation; from summer until fall the plants are covered with lavender-blue flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. There is also a white variety. Specify which you wish. 15c each, 3 for 40c, \$1.50 per doz.

Violets, Sweet Russian.—The hardiest of violets; deep, rich blue, fragrant; a strong grower. You will have no trouble in growing this variety as it is of easy culture. 15c each, 3 for 35c, \$1.25 per doz.

Violets, Common Wild.—Excellent for naturalizing. 10c each, 70c per doz., \$4.50 per 100.

HARDY LILIES

LIIES have always been regarded as amongst the noblest of garden plants. Gracefully nodding their heads in the breeze and filling the air with fragrance, they are gorgeous in solid beds. Thriving in partial shade and occupying a small space, they are especially effective among the peonies or shrubs where they can flower in all their glory above the surrounding plants.

Lilies should be planted in the autumn, though they may be planted in very early spring. Once established they require little care. While a few varieties, such as the Tiger, may do well in a heavy soil, the larger number prefer a moist, light, rich soil intermixed with sand and gravel, one from which any excess of moisture runs off. Manure, particularly if fresh, must not come in contact direct with the bulb. If well composted it may be placed within reach of the rootlets, the bulb being placed with sand or leaf mold around it; or it may be applied as a mulch to be carried down by the rains. As a rule lilies do best planted at a considerable depth, say about three times the length of the bulb. The ground should be well spaded at least twice the depth they are planted. This slight additional care is more than repaid when growth begins.

Six of a variety at the doz. rate, less at the each rate; 100 rate on application.

Ascension, Madonna or St. Joseph Lily (Lilium candidum).—One of the most ornamental and popular. The flowers are immense, snow white, 4 to 5 inches long, very fragrant, and borne on stems 3 to 4 feet high. The best pure white hardy lily. 20c each, \$1.80 per doz.

Gold Banded Japan Lily (Lilium auratum).—Flowers large, spreading, with strongly reflexed, sometimes twisted, segments; white ground work, inner face dotted with crimson, a bright gold band through the center of each petal. Should be replanted every few years.

These are imported, and usually not ready for delivery until early November. Each 15c, postpaid 20c.

Tiger Lily (Lilium tigrinum).—Bright orange-scarlet flowers in large clusters on stems 2 to 5 feet high. It lives and thrives from year to year in the open border, where it should be planted in masses. 10c each, 90c per doz.

Tiger Lily, Double.—A variety of the above with showy double flowers. 15c each, \$1.20 per doz.



Mallow Marvels Bloom from July to October

MALLOW MARVELS

A Most Brilliant New Production of
Scientific Plant Breeding

Immense flowers from eight to ten inches in diameter, in fiery crimson, pink blush and white, their great beauty can not be described. In brilliancy of color and profusion of bloom they surpass all other summer blooming perennials. From July almost until October's frosts the flowers continue to appear in abundance.

Absolutely hardy, Mallow Marvels have been tested and are thriving in Canada and the mountainous portions of the Northern States as successfully as in Georgia and Florida. They are excellent as single specimens, better in groups, in the rear of shrubbery, in perennial gardens, along borders, and the like. Of herbaceous character, they come up year after year.

A good soil of moderate fertility and good cultivation will give better flowers than very rich soil.

One-year roots, mixed colors; 25c each, 10 for \$2.00.

Two-year roots, White, Blush, Pink and Crimson, 50c each; 3 for \$1.40;
10 for \$4.00; 25, our selection of colors, \$8.50. Red 75c each.

Three-year roots; 75c each, 5 for \$3.50, Red \$1.00 each.